

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies for the cure of **AGUE AND FEVER**, **CERTAIN, SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE** of **AGUE AND FEVER**, or **Chill and Fever**, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear witness to the truth of his assertions, and that in no case whatever will it fail to cure in the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by its use. It is, in fact, restoration of the general health. It is, moreover, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure. If its use is continued in smaller doses, for a week or two after the cessation of the fever, it will insure a permanent cure of long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require cathartic medicines, after having taken a few doses of this medicine, a small quantity of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 821 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.
and—601 1st Ave. N. W. & 4th St. S. E. COLUMBIA

CLINGMAN'S TOBACCO REMEDIES

Has made some of the
deadliest errors ever

The Greatest No. 1
the age,
with



the East Was
a record.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO OINTMENT
THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION
ON THE MARKET FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND ALL
OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Bolls, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Rore Eyes, Rore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orophitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Cold, Coughs, Bronchitis, Mal. Leg, Swellings, Stomach Aches, Headaches, Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.

Sole Agents,
J. H. & J. L. Clingman, Inc.,
109 N. Main St., Raleigh, N.C.

THE CLINOMAN TOBACCO PLASTER
Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cakc of the Breast, and for that class of Irritant or Inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cakc, Head-ache, or other Aches and Pains. *Indispensable. Price, 25 cts.*

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the
CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.
 DURHAM, N. C., U. S. A.

AURANTII

Most of the diseases which afflict mankind are originally caused by a disordered condition of the LIVER. For all complaints of this kind, such as Torpidity of the Liver, Biliousness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Flatulency, Eructations and Burning of the Stomach (sometimes called Heartburn), Miasmata, Malaria, Cholera, Typhoid and Fever, Measles, Smallpox, Etc., etc.

Stomach Pain, Glands and Liver, Chronic Diarrhoea before or after Fevers, Chronic Diarrhoea, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Foet. Breath, Irregularities incidental to Females, Bearing-down Pains, Backache, &c., &c., is invaluable. It is not a panacea for all diseases, but will cure all diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH and BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a wax, pallid tinge, to a rosy, healthy color. It entirely removes all gloomy spirits. It is one of the BEST ALL-

TERATIVES and PURIFIERS OF THE BLOOD, and is a VALUABLE TONIC.

STADIGER'S AURANTII

For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

C. F. STADIGER, Proprietor, 146 SO. FRONT ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

NAME THIS PAPER. ERIC-NEWSPAPER

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagar's MAGNOLIA BALM will greatly

MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and ex-

ance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of **THIRTY** appear but **TWENTY**; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

Feb-at

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful excess, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. G. POWELL, Moodus, Conn.

THE CONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO THE CITY, OR MAILED, FORWARDED BY THE POST, \$2.00 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR. THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SELECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA.

SOME BIG FIGURES.

On last Sunday week the regular bona fide issue of THE CONSTITUTION was

20,000 COPIES

of complete twenty-page papers.

The weekly edition was

73,000 COPIES

of complete twenty-page papers.

THE CONSTITUTION of last Sunday was an issue of

22,000 COPIES

of complete twenty-page papers.

These figures are unprecedented in Southern Journalism, and they are bona fide. These are the sworn figures of the circulation of THE CONSTITUTION for the three days referred to, and indisputable proof of their correctness will be furnished cheerfully in our counting room. We invite every one interested to call and be satisfied. The growth of THE CONSTITUTION is simply unprecedented, as these figures attest.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 8, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a. m.: Fair, slightly warmer weather; stationary temperature; winds generally westerly. Western Florida and Alabama: Fair weather; variable winds.

The colored republicans of Chattanooga are tired of doing all the voting, and getting none of the offices. They have held a meeting for the purpose of protesting.

COLONEL R. J. REIDING, of the Georgia agricultural bureau, reports to Washington that the cotton crop is ten days later than usual, and that the stands are bad. The wheat crop is unpromising.

The church congress season is now in full blast. The Methodists in Richmond, the Baptists in Montgomery, and the colored churches in Augusta are now debating ecclesiastical affairs, to be followed later by other bodies.

The snake season has opened remarkably early in Georgia. About the best one yet told is the man who came across a milk-white reptile which glided away into the water. A good many of the visitors returning from Savannah will have snake stories to tell.

The democratic committee of Houston county has acted wisely in ordering a primary election for that county instead of a mass meeting in the courthouse. When the people speak through the ballot box, there can be no mistake about their utterance. The democracy of Houston has set an example which it would be well to follow.

The Labor Situation.

The workmen of the country are playing a more important part in affairs than even their leaders dream of—we mean the workmen who, for one cause or another, are discontented, restless and even reckless. In various ways their movement has been badly managed. They have taken steps not authorized by their condition; they have gone outside of the avowed purposes of their order, the Knights of Labor; they have introduced confusion and chaos where a conservative policy would have brought about system and organization; they have engaged in unnecessary strikes, and have introduced that most un-American affair the boycott. In short, the workmen have not only injured their own cause, but have given a shock to the industries of the country almost as great as that which results from a financial panic.

As we have already said, THE CONSTITUTION sympathizes with many of the complaints made by the laboring men, but it cannot approve the methods which have been employed. There is one fact which none of the workmen have taken into consideration, and it is a vital fact—namely: that the condition of laboring men in America is vastly different from their condition in the old world, where the law was all in favor of the rich man. In this country the laboring man, be he never so humble, is one of the law-makers; he is clothed with the dignities, rights and responsibilities of citizenship. He is as sovereign in his position as the richest man in the country, and is his equal before the law and in those natural opportunities that are a part of the heritage of a free government.

Under these circumstances, it needs no argument to convince a thoughtful laboring man that every unnecessary attack that has been made on capital, in the shape of strikes, boycotts and other violations of the American idea, is an attack on the possibilities that lie ahead of every self-respecting workman. In this country these possibilities and probabilities are worth considering. They constitute, indeed, the difference between the career of a workman in this country and the career of a workman in the old world.

There are thousands upon thousands of workmen in the republic today who are laboring hard to lay up a competency, who are building their homes, and who do not expect to keep their noses to the grindstone. A laboring man who does his work well, who is sober, steady, industrious and economical, is bound to accumulate money. Moreover, he is bound, in time, to become an employer. The money he accumulates, as well as his credit and his character, is his capital. There are few employers in this country who did not begin life as workmen; and, as workmen, they worked their way upwards. Such a career is open to every industrious laborer in this country, no

matter what his condition or what his calling. Indeed, it is safe to say that the workman who has no ambition of his own, who does not look forward to the day when, by reason of industry and economy, he can better his condition, is unworthy of the name of workman, and is not worthy to be an American.

There is another suggestion. The career of a workman is an individual matter. He must look out for the unit known as number one; he must carve out his own career; his achievements must be his own. An organization, such as that of the Knights of Labor, is a very wholesome affair, so long as it is employed solely to offset the aggressions of capital; but the moment it is employed as an instrument of bulldozing, the moment that it indorses the boycott, the moment that it becomes a boomerang, and the result of it will inevitably be to injure the cause of labor. There are two things that all the law and all the organizations on earth cannot accomplish; they cannot regulate the prices which labor receives, nor can they lengthen or shorten the working hours. Labor will receive what it is worth, and it will work as long, so far as hours are concerned, as it finds it profitable to work.

Already there has been one unlooked-for result of the labor agitation that has been going on all over the country. The Chicago anarchists, ignorant and brutal, and misinterpreting the nature and purpose of the movement, have been promptly suppressed. But there is another result of the strikes and boycotts which will not be so readily suppressed, and that is the fright that these premonitory symptoms have given to capital already invested, and that which was waiting to invest in the industries of the country. Of one thing we may be very sure, and that is that capitalists who cannot control their investments—who are prevented by threats from employing who they please—who are compelled to submit to all demands that organized labor may make upon them—will make haste to take their money out of the way. We may be very sure, too, that those who have capital to invest will not enter into industrial pursuits where control of their investments is liable to be taken out of their hands.

The biggest and most important result, therefore, of the labor agitation will be to create an unprecedented depression in industrial investments. During such a depression capital has all the advantage. It is the knack of getting in a safe place, while labor must have employment, or it must suffer. We have endeavored to briefly indicate some of the problems and troubles likely to arise out of the unnecessary attack which labor has made on capital. If the outcome of the whole will be to teach both labor and capital to treat each other with justice and moderation, then the agitation will not have been in vain; but it is a desperate series of experiments which labor has made.

The Home Rule Bill.

The home rule bill will be taken up on Monday, and as the debate upon it will last until June at least, occupying no little space each day in our cable report, a summary of the bill may prove interesting. Such a summary will, at any rate, the better enable the reader to understand the coming debate. The bill is an attempt to avoid anarchy in Ireland on the one hand, and coercion on the other. Neither is considered desirable, and local self-government is the remedy that Mr. Gladstone courageously invites the empire to grant. His bill does not meet the prejudices and passions of either side, but it is believed to be as wise a measure as can be devised until experience on the line laid down has shown wherein it can be changed. No one considers the bill perfect. It is tentative, in other words, and the country is asked to accept it until something better can be brought out.

The Irish parliament, as proposed, can legislate on all subjects except the following:

1. The status or dignity of the crown, or the succession to the crown, or a regency;
2. The making of peace or war;
3. The army, navy, militia, volunteers, or other military or naval forces, or the defense of the realm;
4. Treaties and other relations with foreign states, or the relation between the various parts of the empire;
5. Dignities or titles of honor;
6. Prize or booty of war;
7. Offenses against the law of nations; or offenses committed in violation of any treaty made, or hereafter to be made, between her majesty and any foreign state; or offenses committed on the high seas;
8. Treason, allegiance or naturalization;
9. Trade, navigation or commerce;
10. The postal or telegraph service, except as hereafter in this act mentioned with respect to the transmission of letters and telegrams in Ireland;
11. Beacons, lighthouses, or sea marks;
12. The coinage, the value of foreign money; legal tender, or weights and measures; or
13. Copyright, patents, rights, or other exclusive rights to the use or profits of any works or inventions.

Further it is forbidden to legislate concerning the establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof. And this both as to conferring privileges, or the imposition of disabilities on account of religious belief.

The composition of the Irish parliament is an anomaly. It is neither like that of the imperial parliament nor that of congress. There is but one chamber, as to sessions; but there are to be two orders. These two orders are to sit and vote together, with this qualification: that either order may negative the legislation of the other. The first order will consist of 103 members. Of these twenty-eight are to be Irish peers now sitting in the house of lords, and the remaining seventy-five are to be elected, and each must be the owner of property of the income of one thousand dollars per year; and these can only be voted for by electors owning or occupying land or tenement worth at least one hundred and twenty-five dollars per year.

The second order is to be chosen by the existing constituencies, and at first is to consist of the present Irish members of the house of commons, and is to number 204 members, by election of the supplementary members. The source of power which the first order will have will be that of the veto. The imperial parliament reserves to itself the right to levy custom and excise duties in Ireland to the amount of say twenty-three millions of dollars annually. The constabulary and Dublin police are to remain for the present under the control of the imperial parliament. The lord lieutenant is to remain irresponsible to the Irish parliament. The constitutionality of the acts of the Irish parliament are to be passed upon by the judicial committee of the peerage.

It does not seem to be fully determined whether or no the right of representation in the imperial parliament is to continue. The bill as drawn gives Ireland no right of mem-

bership in the house of commons, but this provision may be stricken out at the instance of both liberals and Conservatives. Very many of Mr. Gladstone's supporters do not like this inhibition. The law, if passed, can be changed by an act of the imperial parliament, asserted to be by the Irish parliament in an address to the crown, or by an act of the imperial parliament for the passing of which twenty-eight Irish peers shall have been summoned to the house of lords, and one member from each Irish constituency, or two from constituencies having four members, summoned to the house of commons, such members, however, to be selected by the Irish parliament.

The bill contains, no doubt, many defects, and it may encounter an adverse majority; but, even its opponents confess that it is a brave attempt to settle a grave condition of things—a condition that cannot endure without leading up to a terrible crisis; and there is, therefore, a growing feeling that the bill should be accepted and afterwards amended as experience shall dictate. It is confessedly an experiment in a case in which coercion has failed, and anarchy is undesirable.

Passion's Punishment.

Less than three months ago our news columns gave the story of an exceptionally sad tragedy in New York.

Our readers will recollect the details. In a moment of ungovernable anger a young and pretty wife attempted to throw vitriol in the face of her husband because he refused to live with her on account of her bad temper. In warding off the danger with his hand the husband saved himself, and the vitriol fell on the woman's face, neck and shoulders.

Even in the midst of her terrible sufferings the victim seemed to crave but one thing, her husband's forgiveness. Her remorse was so genuine that it impressed everybody.

Last Wednesday the final act in the tragedy came off in a crowded courtroom. The prisoner, a blighted, half-blind, scarred and shattered wreck of a woman, excited the pity of all who saw her. The evidence for the prosecution made out a plain case. The woman was the only witness for the defense. With tears in her eyes she gave her side of the affair. She claimed that while she had sought her husband with the intention of disfiguring him, the sight of him had revived her old love, and when she drew the vitriol from her pocket her purpose was to tell him what she had intended, and what her love had prevented. She had suffered, she said, and she had deserved it all.

The judge charged the jury not to consider the prisoner's injuries and sufferings, but to stick to the law and the facts. A verdict of guilty was returned in short order, and a sentence of two years imprisonment was imposed. The poor woman did not show any surprise. She sat in mute resignation, only moving her lips in silent prayer, as she turned her livid and mutilated face appealingly towards her husband. She was led away by an officer as tenderly as he would have conducted a child.

In society circles there is a growing disposition to make one word of plain drudgery, spelling it "veritigo."

A STATISTICIAN has discovered that America's great men make their record between the ages of forty-six and sixty-six. If we took better care of ourselves our best work would be done between forty and eighty.

SCENE in a Richmond court. Lawyer Allen to Lawyer Cohn—"Did you, sir, as a respectable attorney, knowing all the facts, bring this suit against an insane man?" Lawyer Cohn to Lawyer Allen—"Well, yes; a respectable attorney might as well bring suit against an idiot as to play chuck-a-luck with negroes." Sensation among the spectators. After Messrs. Allen and Cohn had been rescued from each other's clutches they were each fined \$25.

SOME judges don't care whether they get men into trouble or not. The other day Judge Geiger, of Springfield, Mo., in his charge to the grand jury, said: "Gentlemen, it is your duty to discover and punish the men who Lynch a George Graham." The members of the grand jury felt a polar wave run down their spinal columns as they listened to these words. They recollected the slip of paper pinned by the lynchers to Graham's coat tail bearing this significant hint: "We also give warning that any person of whatever rank or station, who shall dare to discover the actors in this tragedy, will be surely and speedily punished."

We frequently hear of ku-klux outrages in the unhappy north. But the newspapers deal with them very tenderly.

THE Philadelphia News wants the women to sit straight in the street cars. Does Colonel Moses Handy want the ladies to crush their bustles?

The tremendous drop in the temperature, just a year ago yesterday, was duplicated to a dot.

PEOPLE were mistaken when they put the socialist leaders down as men who fought with their tongues. Recent developments have shown that they put their trust in their legs when there is a row on hand.

THE New York Tribune compliments the Southern Bivouac, says that its poetry is deplorable. As the poetry of all our magazines is not only deplorable but beneath criticism, the Bivouac may congratulate itself on being in good company.

THE Georgia Knights of Labor, at their meeting Thursday night, voiced the sentiment of the honest workmen of the country when they set the seal of their condemnation upon the outrages committed in Chicago by the anarchists, nihilists and communists. The knights indorse the wise policy of Mr. Powderly, and pledge themselves to support and defend all capital legitimately employed, recognizing it as a co-working instrumentality with labor for mutual advantage and development. This action of the knights is eminently proper, although the public felt assured in advance that the members of the order, here and elsewhere, had no sympathy with the Chicago outlaws.

The ice cream cake nuisance continues to grow. The people are beginning to think that the authorities are bribed by a daily contribution of the painted stuff.

The railroad gates at the Whitehall crossing are very valuable, but we notice that they don't prevent trains from blocking that thoroughfare. The city has evidently purchased the wrong patent.

An experienced borer of artesian wells on the Pacific coast has been able to estimate very accurately, he thinks, the thickness of the earth's crust. He predicts that San Francisco will experience another violent earthquake in about two years. He bases this idea upon the fact that the disturbance of the

earth's surface is periodical in localities. And as heretofore, these earthquakes in San Francisco have occurred every fourteen years, one may be expected at the end of that period since the last one, which occurred about twelve years since. He says that the earth's crust is so thin at San Francisco, the whole city is likely to sink and be swallowed up in the bowels of the earth at the next disturbance. His estimate of the thickness of the earth's crust—placed as gathered from the experiments made by himself and others—is as follows: At New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, twenty-five to twenty-eight miles; west of the Alleghenies, at Pittsburgh and in the valley, twelve to fourteen miles; in the Sierra Nevada, about five miles; in the San Joaquin valley, about eight miles; and at San Francisco between four and five miles.

THE New York papers quarrel with each other in a very provincial way. We are very sorry for the best of the New York papers.

THE railroad gates at the Whitehall crossing should be removed to West Peachtree. Whitehall is a thoroughfare.

THE anarchists in America will discover that the republic is a worse tyranny than Russia. Thieves, murderers and assassins must be made to pull hemp.

THE Gordon boom appears to be troubling some of our exchanges. But they need not worry. It is a boom for which the people are responsible.

ONE of the later charges against General Gordon is that he dragged Jeff Davis out of his obscurity. This appears to be a very sad crime.

THE Atlanta baseball club will not at home. Umpires will not be run out. Flowers should be sent to the dressing-room.

In every community the police arrest one man when he is disorderly. Two men, three men, or a thousand men have no more right to be disorderly than one man has to violate the law. The police should always bear this in mind.

Nothing Made in Vain.

From the Lynn Union.

"Pa, does God make anything in vain?" "No, my child; you do ask such a question?" "Pa, didn't a whole lot of generals in the war get beat?"

"Yes, my son." "Got licked every time, didn't they?" "No, my son." "Never licked the rebels once?" "No, my son."

"Got killed and run every time the rebels came near 'em."

"Well, didn't God make these generals in vain?" "Oh, no, my poor, simple-hearted child. He made them to lead the nation's armies, and to win long magazine articles and big books on the blunders and mistakes of the successful generals."

A Rebel of the Worst Type.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Montgomery M. Folsom has addressed a poem to Miss Winnie Davis, "the Child of the Confederacy." Folsom is evidently a rawboned rebel of the worst type, as his given name indicates. Mr. Cleveland, it is reported, is to marry a Miss Folsom, and there can hardly be a question that a Virginia kinship exists between Folsom the poet and the late presidential bride-elect. We have, therefore, a case of treason which demands that Mr. Sherman should see that Mr. Boutelle moves that the president be impeached.

No Americans There.

From the Chicago Times.

The rioters arrested by the police were Ignatz Urian, Frank Kauling, Theodore Katsky, Joseph Shukl, John Polotki, Anton Lebeski, Albert Suplar, Anton Smark and Nick Wolan. Is this "American" labor? Jones, Smith and Brown appear to be attending quickly to their own business. American "American labor" is the trouble. It is the trouble that is doing the rioting in American cities.

They Didn't See the Hanging.

ASHVILLE, N. C., May 7. [Special.]—Immense crowds have been pouring into the town of Hendersonville today expecting to witness the execution of Lewis Kilgore for the murder of Mat Henderson. The execution was postponed until the arrival of the rural population in wagons, buggies, cars, two or three on foot to witness the hanging, which was postponed until the 21st instant. The gallows was erected and the execution was to be public.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

DEAR FOLKS.—Don't talk.—Philadelphia Times.

EX-GOVERNOR CORNELL of New York, will go to Yonkers to live.

OVER five thousand men deserted from the British army during the last year.

BEAVER, who left over \$1,000,000, and his children are fast going through it.

THE only ordained clergyman in congress is Representative Anderson, of Kansas.

BROOMCOCK, which a year ago was worth \$200,000, is now worth anywhere from \$100 to \$200.

THE original cost of the average champagne sold in America is said to be twenty-three cents per bottle.

GEORGE BANCROFT says he works hard, but never worries, and ascribes much of his good health to that fact.

GEORGE W. CABLE, whose sons hitherto have been all daughters, is now happy in the coming of a George W. Cable, Jr.

THE Philadelphia Press suggests that the senate call for the papers in the case of the engagement of the president.

EMPEROR ERGENIE will spend the month of June in Scotland, Queen Victoria having placed Abercrombie castle at her disposal.

REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS ST. MARTIN, of New Orleans, is the only negro in congress. He is a little grizzled man of sixty-six.

Two and a half million pounds sterling has been the average value for the past three years of the Kimberly diamond mines in South Africa.

MISS FOLSON'S coming marriage is said to be as much talked of today in Paris and London as was that of the Princess Beatrice last summer.

A NEW YORK correspondent says that Miss Jennie Chamberlain, the Cleveland beauty, will go upon the stage next fall and play "Particula."

THEY are to have a political dinner in France, it being a hundred years since the succulent American tuber began to tickle the French palate and to lose its identity in the mysterious processes of the Parisian cuisine.

WOMEN occasionally have correct views of their rights. A female candidate for superintendent of the public schools in one of the counties of Kansas, in an address to the voters, said the other day: "I beg you will try me, not by the test of a male candidate, but by the test of a woman. I am in my place, but by the true standard of merit and fitness alone."

GOVERNOR M. ARMSTRONG, of Missouri, has in Washington for two days. Speaking of the president yesterday he said: "I think he's a good fellow. He never gave me anything I ever asked of him, but I like him and admire him. He is a strong man, standing up by himself, trying to do what is right for the people. Since I have been here I have come to admire him more than ever."

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

Northern myths concerning the south are often as amusing as they are annoying.

Some time ago a member of the board of aldermen of Cincinnati picked up sufficient courage to visit a relative in Georgia. He spent the first day after his arrival in the house, refusing all invitations to walk out upon the streets and examine the evidences of progress in the new south. He was ill at ease and asked a thousand funny questions about the habits of the people. On the second day I induced him to go to Marietta to visit the federal cemetery. After spending a few hours in that pretty town he became more at ease, and seemed to see every man he met as if fearing that he would suddenly hear the "rebel yell," and the next instant have his throat cut from ear to ear.

On the ears, returning from Marietta, his aldermanic high mightiness became quite confidential. "You see that I have been surprised," he said, "at the manners of the people I have met. I was under the impression that there was no such thing as refinement at the south. I thought the young men all belonged to the class which in Cincinnati we call 'roughs.' I find, however, that as a rule, they at least have the appearance of being quiet gentlemen. But now, just between you and me, isn't it a fact that—er—that—ahem—ex-er-er-er—isn't it a fact that all young men at the south go armed with revolvers and bowie knives?"

The temptation to horrify him with a cock and bull story was very strong, but I thought of its probable aftermath and replied:

"That is a fact. The habit of carrying concealed weapons is much too common at the south, but not more so than it is at the north and in the west."

He looked incredulous. "Well," he said, after a lengthened pause, "it is a fact, isn't it, that most of the young men at the south have, at some time, been members of the ku klux?"

"Laughter."

"The young men of my generation," I replied, "know no more about the ku klux than you do. They have heard blood curdling stories of the terrible deeds of the ku klux, generally from such sources as that where 'A Fool's Errand' is quoted, but, as far as personal knowledge is concerned, they have had none at all."

"But you do not mean to deny that there was such an organization as the ku klux?"

"No, I do not. I regard it as altogether probable that there were in the southern states, just after the war, secret societies organized for the protection of the women and children. But, that there was an order with one head, with a chain of chapters extending throughout the south, I do not believe."

His aldermanic high mightiness was astonished.

Before he returned to Cincinnati, however, he had formed an opinion of the people of the south entirely different from that which he entertained when he began his journey to Georgia.

His aldermanic high mightiness was a leading promoter of the building of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, and once delivered a speech in Delisle's opera house.

A combination of accidents caused me to spend a year or two in the office of a New York lawyer.

Among the clerks with whom I was thrown in daily contact was a sleek little fellow whose father managed a dramatic school. This little fellow mixed law and theatricals. He was fully convinced that nature had designed him to eclipse Booth in Hamlet, and the day dreams which he related of his future fame as an actor were highly diverting. When he heard that I was at the south he examined me with curious interest, perhaps looking for the cloven foot.

One day the little bundle of ignorance and conceit abruptly turned to me and said:

"Say, I want you to tell me why it is that the good white folks in the republic in now on Sundays and shoot them with the head with rifles?"

Just imagine a southern schoolboy's displaying that amount of nonsensical ignorance!

I replied to the little fellow's question by telling him that the people down south indulged in the shooting which he mentioned to get rid of the surplus population.

I boarded in a house on Twenty third street with four other young men from the south. In the same house there also boarded several young men from the north, among them being a medical student from Scranton, Pa.

The father of this young deputy saw bones, a few years previous, was very poor. But he owned a lot of land upon which "he" was struck, and suddenly became very rich. Riches brought honors to him. He became the superintendent of a Sunday school. A few years ago, however, he was detected in the perpetration of a number of outrageous frauds, and was forced to exchange his honors for disgrace.

The son of his father, the young deputy saw bones, had a confused idea that the south was somewhere between Washington city and the Gulf of Mexico. He knew that some of its people were white and that some were black, but there his knowledge ended. He had been taught that all the concentrated devilry of the arch enemy himself lurked in the nature of the southern whites, and he looked upon me and my four companions as beings to be studied at a safe distance. In the course of time, however, he drew closer to us, and often played us with countless questions infinitely amusing. However, widely extravagant the stories we told him, he believed them all with a faith that was "Child like and blind."

One morning he agreed to cause his pink cheeks to pale with horror.

After breakfast we invited him into our rooms, which consisted of a bed chamber and parlor.

"Ah," I remarked, after we had settled into chairs and lighted our cigars, "that was excellent steak we had at breakfast."

"Yes, it was," responded one of my companions, "but it did not equal that we used to enjoy at the south. The fact is, nigger steak is a delicacy not to be sniffed at."

The young deputy saw bones moved uneasily in his chair.

"You are right," said another; "of all the delicate cuts prepared in the kitchen, a tender steak cut from a five-year old pig is the most toothsome."

The young deputy saw bones arose, his cheeks absolutely bloodless.

He stalked out into the hall, mounted the stairs to his room, and was seen no more until evening.

During the day we discovered that he had written his father a long account of the terrible cannibalism of the people of the south.

At tea, we explained to him that he had been the victim of a joke manufactured for the occasion, and finally persuaded him that our explanation was true.

That night, he spent two dollars telegraphing his father an explanation of how he had been victimized.

Railroads and newspapers have done much to make the people of the north and of the south better acquainted with each other, and, as a consequence, the former are growing less prone to put their faith in the myths which for such a long period they implicitly believed.

There is not one myth which railroads and newspapers are not likely even to destroy. The people of the north have had their faith wrapped up in it too long.

The typical southerner.

To the people of the north, that gentleman has but two distinguishing appearances.

One is a hair and a donkey's tail.

Was there ever a creed concerning southerners printed at the north that did not contain the expression: "Long haired southerner?"

Except in a few back regions, the typical southerner has disappeared.

Down in Brunswick, in the winter of 1884, I met a bright, little woman from Mass., no, I believe

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, MAY 8.

MEETINGS—
EXECUTIVE BOARD WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL UNION AT 3:30 P. M. AT OPERA HOUSE.

THROUGH THE CITY.
Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

THE SECOND CONCERT.—The second concert of the Musical association will be given at DeWitt's opera house next Thursday night.

THEIR NEW HALL.—The Gate City Lodge, Knights of Honor, met in their new hall, corner of Broad and Alabama streets, for the first time, last night.

ACQUITTED ON MURDER.—The trial of Evan Harris, colored, charged with the murder of William Drake, was concluded in the superior court yesterday with a verdict of not guilty.

FINES OF GENERAL GARTRELL.—For several days past General Gartrell has been quite ill, but was considered much better yesterday. The general has been in feeble health for a long while.

HIS FATHER'S ILLNESS.—Claud Estes, grand character of the Knights of Honor, was called home from Savannah by the illness of his father, Judge Estes. Mr. Estes was to have addressed the Knights at West Point last night.

FINED TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.—Jim Hendrix, a porter for Vice President Merrill, was fined twenty-five dollars in the superior court for failing to appear as a witness when subpoenaed. Hendrix locked himself up in a sleeping car.

DAMAGES WANTED.—The Exposition Cotton Mills company has filed a bill in the superior court for \$2,000 damages for the destruction of a mill by fire. The company is allowed to stand five days in open court excepted to last week.

CANT REST.—Joseph Campbell, who lives on Fraser street, has met the Metropolitan Street Railroad company for \$2,000 damages to his lot. Among other annoyances Mr. Campbell says the car run so near his house that the everlasting jingling of the bells makes his life a burden.

A MAIL MEDDLER.—About six weeks ago Postoffice Inspector Whitesides arrested Alfonso Sewell, assistant postmaster at Wild Grove, Tennessee, for filling registered letters. He has been found guilty in the United States court, but Sewell was suspended on an effort being made to have him pardoned.

INJECTION AND RELIEF.—A bill for injection and relief was filed yesterday in the clerk's office of the United States court by the Third National bank of Chattanooga vs. C. W. Gray, surviving partner of C. W. Gray & Co., cottons mining and manufacturing company. Joseph Fitchel and the First National bank of Opelika.

THE MEDICINE MINERS.—The Georgia board of pharmaceutical examiners will meet in Atlanta on the 12th. Candidates will apply to Dr. J. N. Pemberton, Physicians who are druggists must have a license from the present or previous pharmaceutical board. Their diplomas are not sufficient to continue the drug business.

A CASE COMPROMISED.—When the Beaver Slide was burned down, as the easiest way to get rid of the case, a house belonging to John T. and Maggie Savage was destroyed. Suit was instituted for the value of the property, and yesterday the city compromised the case for \$150, and the building was appraised at \$150, and \$42 is the interest paid.

A POUND EACH.—Yesterday the Nashville base ball club called upon Mr. P. G. Gordon, tie-base ball tobacco man, at his office in the Kimball house. Mr. Gordon is an old Nashville boy and customer of the club for many years. After a brief hour's pleasant chat and puffing good Havana, Mr. Gordon presented each member of the club with a pound of his tobacco.

THE UNDERTAKERS.—On the 25th of the present month the leading undertakers of this state will meet at the Kimball house for the purpose of organizing "The Georgia Undertakers' association." Mr. C. W. Swift, the undertaker, says that there will be no doubt be a large attendance, and that the organization of such an association will be of vast benefit to the undertakers.

WOULD NOT STICK.—Yesterday in the city court the case of Mattie Bird vs. Thomas McLendon was heard. Mr. McLendon is a Central railroad conductor and Mattie Bird is a colored woman who, it is charged, abducted a white girl from Atlanta and carried her to Macon. The conductor arrested the woman, who used for \$2,000 damages for false arrest. The jury decided in favor of the conductor.

ASTORIA PICNIC.—THE CONSTITUTION acknowledges an invitation to attend the annual picnic at the lunatic asylum near Milledgeville, on the 13th instant. The picnic is always much enjoyed by those residents of the asylum who are harmless, and is generally attended by many interested spectators from all parts of the state. THE CONSTITUTION'S invitation was sent by Dr. Harris Hall, one of the accomplished assistant physicians.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Bielly, formerly of St. Mary's church, Buffalo, N. Y., but lately of Florida, will preach in St. Philip's church Sunday morning, and may be induced to remain here until a permanent pastor is placed in charge. Dr. Bielly resigned his charge in Buffalo some years ago on account of the severity of the climate, and bought an orange grove in Florida, where he has since spent the winters. He is highly spoken of both as a clergyman and a gentleman.

ARTILLERY PUNCH.—Colonel John A. Stephens Tells a Story to the Illustration.

Colonel John A. Stephens returned from Savannah yesterday morning.

A CONSTITUTION reporter met him yesterday afternoon at the capitol, and inquired how he enjoyed the grand display of the Chatham Artillery.

"I spent several days in Savannah delightfully," he replied. "The Chatham's and their military friends were princely in their hospitality."

"Of course, colonel, you made the acquaintance of the famous artillery punch, and can describe its effects?"

A merry twinkle showed itself in the outer corner of the colonel's left eye.

"To tell you the truth," he said, "I didn't have time to form the acquaintance of that remarkable beverage. I refuse, too, to plead guilty to the charge of forming its acquaintance without being aware of it. You know, it is said that when men mix themselves up in a social way with artillery punch, he knows nothing of the attendant circumstances until some twenty-four hours after. It reminds me of the experience of an old negro I knew a number of years ago. He was rebuked by his master, one morning, for having been very drunk the night before. 'Well, now, master,' he said by way of excuse, 'I went cross-eyed last night to dat man dat's groggy and tuck one drink o' dat pizen whiskey he keeps dar. Hit knocked me clean stone blind.' Dat is, dat's my notion 'bout hit. I's gwine back dar tonight an' take one drink. If hit knocks me clean stone blind agin, den I'll know whether hit's de whiskey what he keeps dar. Hit knocked me clean stone blind.'"

For all her wrongs Ireland asks redress in home rule; that Ireland shall have the right to make laws for herself, and if she is not faithful to the end in trying to secure that, he would forgive all his past offenses. The doctor spoke of how Parnell has been supported by the sympathies of the American people, and added: "In my own limited sphere of life I can bear witness to the substantial food of the sympathy of the American people."

In closing, the doctor said the body politic of Ireland had been suffering from oppression.

"CRISIS IN IRELAND."

DR. ARMSTRONG'S LECTURE AT DEWITT'S LAST NIGHT.

Rev. James G. Armstrong Delivers a Brilliant Lecture on the Crisis in Ireland—DeWitt's Hall—A Large and Interesting Audience.



REV. JAMES G. ARMSTRONG.

A large audience gathered at DeWitt's opera house last night to hear Rev. James G. Armstrong in his lecture on "The Crisis in Ireland."

The stage had been beautifully decorated by the ladies of St. Philip's.

A large number of handsome plush chairs were arranged on the stage. Over the private boxes were cut flowers in festoons and hanging baskets. In the front of the stage, midway between the boxes, was a large pyramid of lovely house flowers in pots. Surrounding the pyramid was a lovely calla lily, and just back of the pyramid was a table, on which stood silver water and wine coolers and a silver stand, the latter filled with cut flowers. On the left of the stage was a large pyramid of geraniums in bloom, together with other beautiful flowers, including some handsome calla lilies. In various parts of the stage baskets of cut flowers were placed. The effect of the floral decorations was charming.

The stage floor was covered with green mats.

Wurm's orchestra played several pieces while the audience was gathering.

A half past eight Dr. Armstrong walked upon the stage and took his seat on the right hand side of the stage. His appearance was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst of applause. He was dressed in a dark suit, with a white shirt and a tall standing collar.

Seated on the stage with him were the following gentlemen: Dr. R. D. Spalding, Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, ex-Governor Bullock, Judge Marshall J. Clarke, Captain J. S. Gay, Mr. P. J. Moran, Captain E. S. Gay, Mr. J. H. Snook, Mr. W. Woods White, Mr. James F. O'Neil and Mr. D. M. Bain.

DR. ARMSTRONG INTRODUCED.

Dr. Spalding introduced Dr. Armstrong in a few appropriate remarks. Dr. Spalding referred to the Irish struggle for independence as a struggle between might on one side and right on the other. Through all the struggles in Ireland the people of that unhappy country had stood as firm as a rock, to principle, to truth, to faith and to country. "We have gathered, let us hope," said the doctor, "upon the eve of Ireland's redemption, to listen to a wonderful gift from the land of Ireland—James Gluegar Armstrong."

DR. ARMSTRONG SPEAKS.

At the mention of Dr. Armstrong's name, the house fairly shook with applause. The lecturer arose to speak, but the cheering continued. A little girl, bearing a basket of flowers, advanced down one of the aisles, and handed to the lecturer a bouquet of flowers. He placed the flowers on the table, and the cheering continued.

He thanked the people for their kindness to him in various ways, and especially thanked the ladies for the beautiful decorations on the stage.

Dr. Armstrong said the word "crisis" was usually employed to designate the turning point in a disease, and he would endeavor to show that the crisis had arrived in the case of Ireland, whose body politic has been so long diseased by oppression.

He spoke of the

EARLY HISTORY OF THE IRISH.

of their descent, of the impress they made on Europe, and of their settlement in "Erin." He spoke also of the unconquerable spirit of the people, and of the failure of the Danes to subjugate the Irish. The doctor paid a tribute to the virtue of the Irish people, saying there were four times as many illegitimate births in Scotland as in Ireland—twice as many in England as in Ireland, and, "said the doctor, "let it bring the blush where it may, the truth must be acknowledged, there are four times as many in Protestant Ulster as in Catholic Connaught."

The Irish, the lecturer said, are patriotic. No people under the heavens love their country more than do the Irish. Amid all their trials and humiliations the love of the Irish man is for his country. Other countries may have grander mountains, larger lakes and more fertile fields, but wherever he goes, and whatever he does, the heart of the Irish man ever bounds back to his native land. [Applause.]

The lecturer spoke at some length to show that the troubles in Ireland did not originate in

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.

England invaded Ireland in the middle of the twelfth century, and from then until the reign of Henry VIII. about four hundred years, the religion of England and Ireland was the same, and yet during that time the tyranny of England was just as severe as it was later on. History shows that the struggle was not over religion. The resolution of the united Irishmen in 1791 announced as the basis of the organization the emancipation of Ireland, the reform of parliament and the union of all creeds for the emancipation of Ireland from the yoke of England. In that the relation of Protestants to Catholics was four to one.

In speaking of the religious troubles that existed, the lecturer said he did not believe there was a religion under the sun—and there are many of them—which if put into full and absolute power would not persecute. The sentiment was greeted with deafening cheers.

The demand for liberty of conscience always comes from the

PROTESTING MINORITY.

"and I tell you," said the lecturer, "when we come to talk of religious persecution—honors are easy." Applause also greeted this expression.

Dr. Armstrong spoke at length on the various methods adopted by England to crush Ireland, and said the aim of England was to extinguish the national life of Ireland. He spoke especially of the fact that laws were made by England to govern Ireland, and he dwelt freely on the confiscation of Irish lands. He spoke also of the movement of Grattan in 1781, "that the king with the consent of the parliament of Ireland, was alone competent to enact laws to bind Ireland."

For all her wrongs Ireland asks redress in home rule; that Ireland shall have the right to make laws for herself, and if she is not faithful to the end in trying to secure that, he would forgive all his past offenses. The doctor spoke of how Parnell has been supported by the sympathies of the American people, and added: "In my own limited sphere of life I can bear witness to the substantial food of the sympathy of the American people."

In closing, the doctor said the body politic of Ireland had been suffering from oppression.

Various remedies had been tried—the lance of coercion, the knife of persecution, and the blisters of land acts; but the disease still lingers. It is now proposed to give the patient air. To give Ireland freedom! God bless Ireland! The doctor took his seat amid a perfect storm of applause. Several additional bouquets were sent him, so that he had in all several bushels of flowers as beautiful tokens of love from his friends.

THE RESOLUTION READ.

Mr. J. F. O'Neill read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The prime minister of England will enter into a struggle upon the event which will defend the rights and liberties of the people of Ireland and her privileges of self government, of which she has for so many years been unjustly deprived; and whereas, in that struggle of justice and self government against the policy of a selfish and unprincipled opposition of party and spirit, the moral support of civilized approval throughout the world may serve to assist the enemies of Mr. Gladstone and to weaken the effect of the bitterness of his opposition;

Be it resolved, That the people of Atlanta, as American citizens, do most heartily endorse Mr. Gladstone's policy, and at last triumph over Ireland; that we recognize in it a principle which has been the keynote of American institutions and which England herself has never denied to any of her dependants except Ireland. The undeniable right of self government is the principle of local self government. That respecting and admiring as we do the great mass of English and Scotch people who have been so heartily condemned her past treatment of Ireland and earnestly hope that the disgrace to the English nation attendant on it may not now be disputed by a blind opposition to the grandest measure of modern statesmanship.

Further be it resolved, That we extend to Mr. Gladstone the heartiest sympathy in his movement with the hope that his policy will lead to the liberation of party or the bitterness of opposition, he may persevere in his efforts, preserve the integrity of his measure and at last triumph over Ireland, and restore to Ireland her autonomy.

Believing as we do that the English people show to favor changes, are never found to desert the principles which originate at Rimmynede, and that the right of self government is a principle now to be applied to a nation long deprived of their protection;

Resolved further, That we give to Charles Stewart Parnell our profound admiration, the man who, with his life and his labors to the accomplishment of an object which seemed to be beyond the range of possibility, but which he has made a future certainty.

STILSON

RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEALING

58 Whitehall Street.

MY STOCK FOR SP

IS COMPLETE IN A

FINE CLOTHING FOR ME

IN GREAT

The Largest Stock of Children's Suits in the City.

GIVE ME A CALL.

GEORGE MUSE,

88 Whitehall street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRUG

"J. T." Big Chunk an

BLUE RIBBON ON THEIR

THE ONLY GENUINE

REISER & STERN,

GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH.

GILLENBROS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

LOEBBECK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

BLANK BOOKS!

We carry a full line of the following books: Pass books, memorandum books, invoice books, salesmen's order and expense books, time books, bill books, bankers' cases, lithographed notes, drafts and receipts, hotel registers, printed checks, bill books, copying books, package and shipping receipts, etc., etc.

STATIONERY.

A complete assortment, plain and fancy; 500 boxes note paper at 10 cents per box.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Any style or size made to order. See our new designs in mouldings, and get our prices before buying.

CROQUET SETS.

Best hard wood, 4 ball sets at 75 cents; 8 ball sets from \$1.25.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL.

Oil and water colors, varnish, brushes, canvases, crayon paper, brass and leather board, plaques, academy board, etc. These goods we propose selling at prices never before sold at in this city.

STRETCHERS MADE TO ORDER.

Give us a call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

THORNTON & SELKIRK,

Successors to E. H. Thornton,

25 Whitehall street.

MILLINERY!

MISS MARY RYAN

Has a beautiful and elegant

line of Imported Bonnets and

Hats. Also Baby Caps. All

invited to call and examine.

45 WHITEHALL STREET

7 p m x m

Stamps for sale at CONSTITUTION business office.

We call your special attention to our latest novelty,

Natural Silver Handles

—O N—

UMBRELLAS PARASOLS

—AND—

WALKING STICKS!

JEWELER

LING AND BOTTOM PRICES.

Atlanta, Georgia.

RING AND SUMMER

LL DEPARTMENTS.

N, BOYS AND CHILDREN

VARIETY.

Idren's Suits in the City.

A CALL.

GEORGE MUSE,

88 Whitehall street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRUG

"J. T." Big Chunk an

BLUE RIBBON ON THEIR

THE ONLY GENUINE

REISER & STERN,

GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH.

GILLENBROS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

LOEBBECK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

BLANK BOOKS!

We carry a full line of the following books: Pass books, memorandum books, invoice books, salesmen's order and expense books, time books, bill books, bankers' cases, lithographed notes, drafts and receipts, hotel registers, printed checks, bill books, copying books, package and shipping receipts, etc., etc.

STATIONERY.

A complete assortment, plain and fancy; 500 boxes note paper at 10 cents per box.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Any style or size made to order. See our new designs in mouldings, and get our prices before buying.

CROQUET SETS.

Best hard wood, 4 ball sets at 75 cents; 8 ball sets from \$1.25.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL.

Oil and water colors, varnish, brushes, canvases, crayon paper, brass and leather board, plaques, academy board, etc. These goods we propose selling at prices never before sold at in this city.

STRETCHERS MADE TO ORDER.

Give us a call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

THORNTON & SELKIRK,

Successors to E. H. Thornton,

25 Whitehall street.

MILLINERY!

MISS MARY RYAN

Has a beautiful and elegant

line of Imported Bonnets and

Hats. Also Baby Caps. All

invited to call and examine.

45 WHITEHALL STREET

7 p m x m

Stamps for sale at CONSTITUTION business office.

We call your special attention to our latest novelty,

Natural Silver Handles

—O N—

UMBRELLAS PARASOLS

—AND—

WALKING STICKS!

JEWELER

LING AND BOTTOM PRICES.

Atlanta, Georgia.

RING AND SUMMER

LL DEPARTMENTS.

N, BOYS AND CHILDREN

VARIETY.

Idren's Suits in the City.

A CALL.

GEORGE MUSE,

88 Whitehall street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRUG

"J. T." Big Chunk an

BLUE RIBBON ON THEIR

THE ONLY GENUINE

REISER & STERN,

GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH.

GILLENBROS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

LOEBBECK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

BLANK BOOKS!

We carry a full line of the following books: Pass books, memorandum books, invoice books, salesmen's order and expense books, time books, bill books, bankers' cases, lithographed notes, drafts and receipts, hotel registers, printed checks, bill books, copying books, package and shipping receipts, etc., etc.

STATIONERY.

A complete assortment, plain and fancy; 500 boxes note paper at 10 cents per box.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Any style or size made to order. See our new designs in mouldings, and get our prices before buying.

CROQUET SETS.

Best hard wood, 4 ball sets at 75 cents; 8 ball sets from \$1.25.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL.

Oil and water colors, varnish, brushes, canvases, crayon paper, brass and leather board, plaques, academy board, etc. These goods we propose selling at prices never before sold at in this city.

STRETCHERS MADE TO ORDER.

Give us a call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

THORNTON & SELKIRK,

Successors to E. H. Thornton,

25 Whitehall street.

MILLINERY!

MISS MARY RYAN

Has a beautiful and elegant

line of Imported Bonnets and

Hats. Also Baby Caps. All

invited to call and examine.

45 WHITEHALL STREET

7 p m x m

Stamps for sale at CONSTITUTION business office.

We call your special attention to our latest novelty,

Natural Silver Handles

—O N—

UMBRELLAS PARASOLS

—AND—

WALKING STICKS!

JEWELER

LING AND BOTTOM PRICES.

Atlanta, Georgia.

RING AND SUMMER

LL DEPARTMENTS.

N, BOYS AND CHILDREN

VARIETY.

Idren's Suits in the City.

